

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 8-22 are currently active.

Claim 7 has been canceled.

Claims 14-22 have been added. Antecedent support for Claims 14-22 are found on page 26, line 24-page 28, line 19.

Claim 1 and Claim 8 have been amended. Antecedent support for the amendments to Claims 1 and 8 is found on page 10, lines 2-4.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-13 as being anticipated by Kacyra, Kozah or Ohishi. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection in view of the amendments to the claims. The applied art of record does not teach or suggest a scanning laser range finder that produces 125,000 discrete data points every second. This high density of points, is not simply a design choice, but is done for many reasons, including allowing the resulting reflectance measurements to be formatted using industry standard file formats. See page 10, lines 8-10 of the specification of the above-identified patent application.

In regard to the new claims, the applied art of record does not teach or suggest the specific steps for identifying structural data of the structure.


The Examiner has rejected Claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraph. Claim 7 has been canceled.

The Examiner has objected to the specification and the drawings in regard to Claim 7. Claim 7 has been canceled.

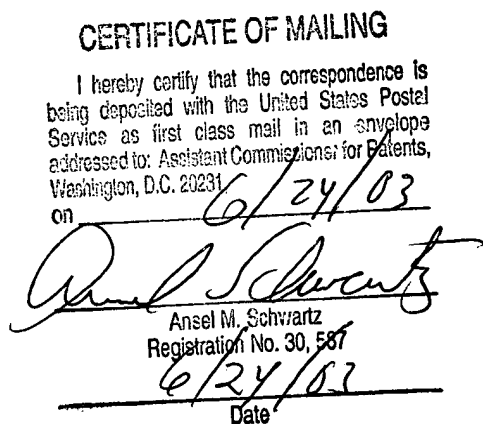
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections and objections to this application be reconsidered and withdrawn, and Claims 1-6 and 8-22, now in this application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

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Version with markings to show changes made to the claims

1/2. An apparatus for generating structural data of a structure comprising:

a scanning laser range finder which provides up to 125,000 discrete data points every second that produces reflectance data of the structure;

a memory which stores the reflectance data; and

means for determining desired spatial relationships of the structure from the reflectance data.

8. A method for generating structural data of a structure comprising the steps:

producing reflectance data of the structure with a scanning laser range finder which provides up to 125,000 discrete data points every second;

storing the reflectance data in a memory; and

determining desired spatial relationships of the structure from the reflectance data.